

REMARKS

In response to the Office Action dated January 6, 2003, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of the claims.

Claims 7, 8 and 13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102, on the grounds that they were considered to be anticipated by the *Bullock et al.* patent (U.S. Patent No. 5,675,358). Claim 7 recites an image display system that includes a photographing apparatus and an image processing apparatus that are connectable to one another. The system includes a mode setting unit for setting a photographing mode of the photographing apparatus. For example, in the disclosed embodiment, the mode setting switch 14 located on the camera enables the user to selectively place the camera in a photographing mode or a reproduction mode (see the specification at page 8, lines 9-20). A corresponding button c14 is displayed on the user interface (see Figures 8 and 10-13). The claimed system further includes a display for displaying an indicator through which an instruction for a photographing action can be transmitted to the photographing apparatus. See, for example, the shutter button c9 illustrated in Figures 8 and 10-13. The system of claim 7 further includes a controller for showing a photographed image display window on the display when the photographing mode has been set by the mode setting unit. In this condition, an object is photographed by the photographing apparatus in response to an instruction from the display indicator.

The rejection of claim 7 states that the *Bullock et al.* patent teaches the use of mode setting switches for setting a photographing mode of an image capture device, with reference to column 5, lines 15-19. It is respectfully submitted, however, that the switches

described in this portion of the patent do not function to set the image capture device into a photographing mode. Rather, the patent states that the controls "determine the method of presentation, selection and storage of the images." The patent goes on to state that the button 179 determines settings for the image capture device. However, it does not state that this button, or any other button, is used to selectively place the image capture device in a photographing mode. Rather, when viewed in its entirety, the patent seems to suggest that the image capture device is always in the image capture mode. There is no disclosure of any other mode of operation for the device, and hence no support for the concept of selectively setting the device into a photographing mode.

To further clarify this distinction between the claimed subject matter and the disclosure of the *Bullock et al.* patent, claim 7 has been amended to recite that the mode setting unit selectively switches the photographing apparatus into and out of the photographing mode, and that the controller shows a photographed image display window when the photographing mode has been selected by the mode setting unit. Analogous amendments have also been made to claims 8 and 13. It is respectfully submitted that the *Bullock et al.* patent does not anticipate, nor otherwise suggest, the subject matter of these claims, since it does not disclose the concept of setting the image capture device in a photographing mode. Withdrawal of this ground of rejection is therefore respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 2, 5, 6 and 12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103, as being unpatentable over the *Bullock et al.* patent in view of the *Ueno et al.* patent (U.S. Patent No.

5,479,206). Claim 1 recites an image display system comprising a photographing apparatus and an image processing apparatus that are connectable to one another. The photographing apparatus includes a transmitter for transmitting a preview image of an object to the image processing apparatus before the object is actually photographed, i.e. recorded. The image processing apparatus receives the preview image data, and displays it with the same number of pixels with which it was captured by the photographing apparatus. For example, in the disclosed embodiment, the CCD of the digital camera has a resolution of 640 x 480 pixels (see page 12, lines 8-10). In the user interface, when a display window is placed in its maximized state, as illustrated in Figure 10, the virtual display panel c10 also has a resolution of 640 x 480 pixels (see page 18, lines 18-21). Thus, in this state, the image is displayed with the same number of pixels as it is captured by the digital camera.

The rejection of claim 1 acknowledges that the *Bullock et al.* patent does not disclose that image data is displayed with the same number of pixels as it was captured in the photographing apparatus. To this end, therefore, the rejection refers to the *Ueno et al.* patent at column 20, lines 45-67. This portion of the patent discloses that, when a preview command is generated to transmit image data from a camera 10 to host computer 30, the amount of data is reduced in the camera, e.g. by an 8:1 ratio. Thus, for example, if the CCD has a resolution of 1280 X 960 pixels, the reduced imaged area is comprised of 160 x 120 pixels. This reduced amount of data is transmitted to the host computer, and the image is displayed at the host computer at this reduced resolution.

In describing the *Ueno et al.* patent, the rejection states that "the image data from the photographing apparatus with 160 pixels in the horizontal direction and 120 pixels vertical direction is displayed onto the monitor *with the same number of pixels that were transmitted to the computer from the camera*" (emphasis added). It is respectfully submitted that this concept is not the same as the claimed invention. Specifically, the recitation of "the same number of pixels as said photographing apparatus" in claim 1 refers to the number of pixels with which the image was *captured*. In other words, the image is displayed on the image processing apparatus at full resolution, rather than being reduced as in the case of the *Ueno et al.* patent.

To further clarify this distinction, claim 1 has been amended to recite that the photographing apparatus captures image data with a predetermined number of pixels, and that the image processing apparatus displays the image data with the same number of pixels with which the image was captured by the photographing apparatus. Analogous types of amendments have also been made to claims 6 and 12. It is respectfully submitted that the *Bullock et al.* patent, when considered in light of the *Ueno et al.* patent, does not suggest this claimed subject matter to person of ordinary skill in the art. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1, 2, 5, 6 and 12 is therefore respectfully requested.

Claims 9, 11 and 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103, as being unpatentable over the *Bullock et al.* patent in view of the *Tsushima et al.* patent (U.S. Patent No. 5,999,213). Claim 9 recites an image processing apparatus having an interface for connecting it to a photographing apparatus. The image processing apparatus also includes a

display for displaying a window that shows the photographing apparatus, and an indicator for transmitting a power-off instruction to a connected photographing apparatus, to turn off the power source of the photographing apparatus. The claimed image processing apparatus further includes a controller for minimizing the window when the power-off instruction has been transmitted from the indicator displayed on the display.

The rejection of claim 9 states that the *Bullock et al.* patent discloses a display for displaying an indicator for transmitting a power-off instruction to a camera in order to turn off the power source of the camera. With reference to column 9, lines 7-25, the rejection further alleges that the *Bullock et al.* patent teaches the use of a controller for minimizing a display window when the power-off instruction has been transmitted. It is respectfully submitted, however, that this portion of the *Bullock et al.* patent does not support the rejection. Rather, the disclosure at column 9, lines 17-25 relates to a determination whether the *viewfinder* is to be turned on or off upon initiation of an operation. As can be seen in Figure 4 of the *Bullock et al.* patent, the viewfinder on/off button 176 is distinct from the power on/off button 178. It is respectfully submitted that the discussion at column 9, lines 17-25 does not pertain to the operation of the power button 178. Furthermore, it is respectfully submitted that the *Bullock et al.* patent does not contain any disclosure of a controller which minimizes a display window when a power-off instruction is transmitted upon actuation of the power button 178.

The rejection acknowledges that the *Bullock et al.* patent does not disclose showing the photographic apparatus in the display window, and relies upon the *Tsushima et*

al. patent for such a teaching. Even if it were obvious to employ the teachings of the *Tsushima et al.* patent in the system of the *Bullock et al.* patent, to display an image of the camera, it is respectfully submitted that the combined teachings of the two references still do not suggest a controller that minimizes a window when a power-off instruction is transmitted upon actuation of a displayed indicator. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the *Bullock et al.* and *Tsushima et al.* patents do not suggest the subject matter of claim 9, whether considered individually or in combination. For the same reasons, claims 11 and 14 are likewise submitted to be patentable over the teachings of these references.


Claims 3 and 4 depend indirectly from claim 1, and claim 10 depends from claim 9. It is respectfully submitted that these claims are patentable over the references of record as well, for at least for the reasons presented above.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that all pending claims are allowable over the *Bullock et al.* patent, whether considered by itself or in combination

with the secondary references. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections are therefore respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: May 6, 2003

Attachment to Amendment

Marked-up Claims

1. (Amended) An image display system, comprising:

a photographing apparatus which captures data for an image with a predetermined number of pixels; and

an image processing apparatus connectable to said photographing apparatus,
wherein said photographing apparatus includes a transmitter for transmitting
prephotographing image data of an object to said image processing apparatus before the
object is actually photographed, and

wherein said image processing apparatus includes a receiver for receiving the
prephotographing image data transmitted from said transmitter, and a display for displaying
the prephotographing image data received by said receiver with the same number of pixels
[as] with which the image was captured by said photographing apparatus.

6. (Amended) A method for [displaying photographed] previewing image data
[taken] captured by a photographing apparatus, the method including the steps of:

requesting the photographing apparatus to transmit [prephotographed] captured
image data of an object before the object is actually photographed;

receiving the [prephotographed] captured image data from the photographing
apparatus; and

displaying the received image data [as an image according to the] with the same
number of pixels [of] with which it was captured by the photographing apparatus.

Attachment to Amendment

Marked-up Claims

7. (Amended) [A] ~~An~~ image display system including a photographing apparatus, and an image processing apparatus connectable to said photographing apparatus, the image display system, comprising:

a mode setting unit for [setting a photographing mode of] selectively switching said photographing apparatus into and out of a photographing mode;

a display for displaying an indicator through which an instruction for a photographing action is transmitted to said photographing apparatus; and

a controller for showing a photographed image display window to be displayed on said display when the photographing mode has been [set] selected by said mode setting unit, and the object is photographed by said photographing apparatus in response to the instruction from said indicator.

8. (Amended) A method for displaying image data taken by a photographing apparatus, the method including the steps of:

[setting a photographing mode of] selectively placing the photographing apparatus in a photographing mode;

displaying an indicator for transmitting an instruction of a photographing action to the photographing apparatus; and

Attachment to Amendment

Marked-up Claims

displaying an image display window when the photographing mode has been [set] selected, and the photographing action is taken by the photographing apparatus in response to the instruction.

12. (Amended) A program product on a recording medium executable by a computer, wherein the program requests that a photographing apparatus connected to the computer transmits captured image data of an object before the actual photographing, receives the captured image data from the photographing apparatus, and displays the received image data with the same number of the pixels [photographed] with which the image was captured by the photographing apparatus.

13. (Amended) A program product on a recording medium executable by a computer, wherein the program [sets a photographing mode of] selectively places a photographing apparatus connected to the computer into a photographing mode; displays an indicator for generating an instruction for a photographing action of the photographing apparatus on the computer; and [display] displays a window for showing a photographed image on the computer when the photographing action has been taken in response to the instruction from the indicator.